

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. VI.

Hallowell, (Maine,) Tuesday, August 21, 1838.

No. 28.

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1838.

THRASHING COMPANIES.

Every device which shall lessen the expenses of the farmer, will not only add to his profits, but also encourage an increase of crops. The introduction of thrashing machines, followed up by the wheat bounty, and the general impulse given by Agricultural Societies, has changed the pursuits of our farmers from that of stock raising almost exclusively, to that of more extensive grain culture. The usual mode, in this State, of operating with thrashing machines, is for an individual, or individuals, to purchase the right of some of the patent machines to some town or larger territory, and move round from barn to barn, in that territory, and thrash for a certain proportional part—say every 10th, or 12th bushel, as the case might be. This mode has been found full as profitable to the thrasher as to the farmer. Last year a number of farmers in Winthrop and Readfield formed themselves into a company—purchased one of Pitts' Double Horse Powers, together with a thrasher and separator, for the purpose of thrashing their own grain. Although they labored under some disadvantages which experience will remedy, they nevertheless found, at the end of thrashing season, that they had got their grain thrashed for four or five cents per bushel. The injury done to their wheat by the grain worm, made perhaps a difference of one third against them, and in addition they hired their horses. Had there been no grain worms, and had they purchased horses in the beginning, it is thought they would have done their thrashing at not over two cents per bushel.

Suppose, for instance, their machinery—two horses, harness, &c. should cost, say five hundred dollars. Putting the interest of this at ten per cent, allowing for wear and tear, it will be 50 dollars per ann. Putting the expenses of keep and feeding at two dollars per day, and they thrash ninety days—making one hundred and eighty dollars, added to 50—230. Now they will probably average sixty bushels per day, (which is a low estimate,) the amount thrashed at the end of ninety days will therefore be 5500 bushels, and the cost per bushel will be nearly 4 1-3 cents. We have set the cost of horses, machinery, &c., high. Thirty farmers who shall each raise only 180 bushels of wheat to be thrashed, would find it for their interest to unite and purchase an apparatus for themselves. After their own grain was thrashed, they could thrash for others at a stipulated price, which would tend to reduce the cost of thrashing their own grain very much.

We have made these calculations without any definite data. Will not some one of the company mentioned above, furnish us with an abstract of their expenses and receipts during the past season?

ENGLISH TURNIPS.

This root, though not so nourishing for cattle as some others, is nevertheless, a very valuable root, as they are so easily raised, and will grow in so short a time. We have received some very fine ones from friend Paine Wingate, the other day,

which he raised this season. They make a very good crop to fill up the gaps which are occasioned by worms in other crops, as they may be sown late. We saw the spaces which had been thus made in Ruta Baga field, filled up in this manner, not long since,—and the ground saved, notwithstanding the destruction of what was first planted.

RIP E CORN.

We have received some ears of corn from Mr. M. B. Sears, of Winthrop, which were quite ripe. This was in eighty-two days from the time of planting. Farmers in this State should carefully watch and select the earliest ears for seed. We doubt not that a variety may be so fixed in its properties, that it will invariably ripen in ninety days, and in that case can be raised every year in Maine.

The Editor of the Cultivator mentions his surprise at finding the Indian corn more forward about Bennington, in Vermont, than in his region, (Albany, N. Y.) which he attributes to their planting an early variety, and using long manure. By the way, many have planted the Dutton corn in our neighborhood. It grows luxuriantly, but it is much later than many of the old varieties, and will take a considerable time to be brought to that early state which we should prefer. We think that our earlier eight rowed or twelve rowed corn, for we have both, should not be discarded for that kind.

WEST'S THRASHING MACHINE, and Mechanical Power.

Mr. Ammi West, of Greene, in this County, has taken out a patent for a machine for thrashing and other purposes. He has been for several years engaged in experimenting and improving it, and has brought it to such perfection that two men can thrash thirty bushels of grain per day. It is worked by the weight of a man, standing upon levers or treadles. His thrashing machine is very ingeniously made of beaters like the radii or arms of a wheel, and will be thrown back, when a stick or stone shall pass through with the grain.

The apparatus may be affixed to a grindstone, lathe, or any other machinery, with perfect ease. It is small—portable, and strong, and constitutes the best invention for using man-power that we have seen.

Mr. West has certificates from some of the most respectable men now in the country, in reference to his invention, and is prepared to furnish machines to those who wish such for the purposes above specified. Farmers or mechanics who are in want of such a machine had better examine it.

MECHANICS' FAIR IN PORTLAND.

The Mechanics of Portland are making preparations for a Mechanics' Fair, to be held in that city on the 24th of September next. We hope that the Mechanics of Maine will rally on that day, and bring forward the productions of their ingenuity, as a proof of their industry and skill. Let every one carry something; and let every one strive to excel. There is no reason why the Down Easters may not equal the New-Yorkers, or the Mechanics of the Old Bay State, if they only have faith and confidence in their own skill and powers. We have been conversant with them in each of the above places, and see nothing to prevent us from going a

little way ahead in many things. What say ye, Mechanics of Maine—Isn't it best to put them a little in the back ground this fall?

Kennebec Agricultural Society.

The members of this Society are reminded that they have a semi-annual meeting on the last Wednesday of this month.

CURING GRAIN.

The following letter was handed us for publication, by CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq. of this town. It contains valuable information on the subject of curing grain, which we would commend to the attentive perusal of our readers.

North Dixmont, July 31, 1838.

CHARLES VAUGHAN, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Yours of the 25th inst. I have duly received, and shall with pleasure comply with your request, to give some account of my method of curing wheat.

And first—I will state that I cut my wheat when it is so green that the kernel can be easily mashed with the fingers—for these reasons: The grain can be bound and stooked much better, than when the straw is dry,—the straw is worth twice as much for fodder,—there is less waste in carting,—the flour is whiter—and there is no diminution of the crop, when managed in the following way.

Bind on the same day that you reap, as the straw should not dry in the "gavel." Bind with single hands, and those not full if the grain be tall. Bind sheaves for the caps, as you proceed in binding, out of the longest and straightest of the grain; bind them near the "butt," and very tight,—and if they are considerably larger than the others they will cover the stock better.

Set four pairs of sheaves firmly on the ground, bottoms apart, tops together, and one at each end—place your arms at one end of the row, extend the arms to the other, and gently press the tops of the whole towards the centre. Put on three caps—the middle one first,—in putting on the outside caps, drop them as low as the band of the end sheaf—then with a gentle pressure slide them up into their place, and tie them together. By this means the grain is covered better than by saddling them on at once.

The advantages of this mode of securing grain will be seen at once. It admits a free circulation of air among the sheaves. The caps are so near a perpendicular direction, that the water easily runs off—and as the tops of the sheaves incline to the centre, they support each other, and will stand till the grain is thoroughly cured.

I am well satisfied with the ram. He has grown well, and is fat; his fleece weighed 5 1-4 lbs.

I have raised 26 lambs, of good quality for size and wool. At shearing time I weighed 2 of the best of them; one was just two months old and weighed 44 lbs.—the other was 5 days older, and weighed 46 lbs.

Just a month from that date my steelyards, which draw 60 lbs., would not swing him. By housing time he will probably be as large as the ram was when I bought him.

Yours truly,

HORACE WILDER.

INDIAN CORN—Seed Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—I observe in several papers that some valuable citizens among us have taken pains to get a variety of corn that will be fit to boil or roast in July. It is hoped that each of those gentlemen, to wit: Mr. Folsom, of Monmouth, Mr. Sears, and young Mr. Waugh, of Winthrop, (see what a lad of 15 years can do to his praise,) and Mr. Reuben Seavey, of Hallowell, who have such varieties as will mature thus early, will, I hope, be so obliging as to save a plenty of seed corn for the community; and it is further hoped and believed that all who have a late variety, will plant it no more—but apply for their seed to some one of the above named gentlemen, or some one else, and get an early variety, which in this climate is of very great consequence to this most valuable crop.

Say what you will, about other crops being more valuable, I have no faith in the story,—when no more is planted than can be highly manured and well taken care of. I have expressed this opinion to some who have said to me that "I loved hasty-pudding." This I allow,—and I wish many more farmers did also. Still I would never hoe corn to fatten pork on. Various kinds of roots, peas, and barley, are much easier raised for that purpose.—To hoe to raise corn to give to hogs or other cattle is for us in this age of improvement to return or retrograde to olden times. I have lived in the County of Kennebec a long time; several years corn has been destroyed by frost—probably because we did not attend to the varieties as we should,—but wheat has oftener failed. N. O.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

We close the perusal of Dr. Alcott's book bearing the above title with our minds more firmly fixed in the absolute necessity of a thorough reform in our present dietetic system than it has ever before been. No one who can think rationally, can read this book without receiving much valuable instruction. The subject is not treated with any degree of bigotry, but in a style that will carry a conviction of the truth of the principles laid down, home to the mind of every one who will candidly examine them. It is a happy effort of Dr. A's in pointing out to his fellowmen the state of abject slavery they are in to their appetites and the consequences attendant thereon; and pointing to the path that will lead them from their present condition to health, competence and happiness. This book should not only be extensively read, but the principles it inculcates carried fully into practice by every family in our country.

DISEASE IN PIGS.

MR. HOLMES:—I have three pigs; two barrows and one sow, about ten weeks old. The barrows are diseased in their legs; one in his fore and the other in his hind legs only. It is like swelling, but as hard as the bone of the legs. On some legs it is on the joint and on others between the joints. I have rubbed them in salt and water, buttermilk &c. but they grow worse and I fear I shall lose them as they are already quite lame. Can you prescribe a remedy? My neighbor E. has two of the same litter and one of his is in the same situation. My pigs have been in a pen where they can get to the ground when they choose.

Norridgewock, Aug. 14, 1838.

J. C. J.

NOTE.—We have never seen a case like the above and cannot possibly from experience. We should, however, give them crude Antimony powdered and mingled pretty freely with their food for a time.

How would a seton or rowel do? Perhaps some of our correspondents can give us a remedy. Ed.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you "touch up" your correspondent "A Teacher," that "public benefactor," who is laboring "to accelerate the progress of learning in acquiring an accurate knowledge," &c. &c. If he has not blown his last blast, we should like to hear from him according to promise. Will he not, before closing, give us some diagrams to illustrate such sentences as the above quotation from his "Review"?

W. F. N.

Hallowell, Aug. 14th, 1838.

To the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society:—

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, I submit a more particular statement of the process and result of reclaiming the land on which your premium 'on reclaimed land' was last given.

The ground in question was a strip of low land, or succession of wet hollows with several branches, varying in width from two to ten rods, and containing altogether, including the adjoining banks, about five acres. Its former produce was brush, brakes, weeds and swamp hay, mostly sedge. Of the latter, it had given perhaps three or four loads yearly, which was worth but little more than the expense of harvesting.

In August 1834, the bushes and brakes, which grew mostly on the banks or borders of the wet land, were cleared off, and the whole ground was ploughed,—a ditch having previously been cut along the foot of an adjoining side hill, to intercept and take off several springs, that were adding largely to the amount of water in the low ground, which, from other sources, was so abundant in many places as to destroy useful vegetation. A free course for the water through the lowest part of the ground was obtained, by turning a few furrows, each way, from the centre or lowest part, and running the plough once or twice though after the sod was turned, and shoveling out the loose earth that fell in behind the plough. The same method was adopted to make drains on the outsides of the low land, as near the foot of the winding banks as the furrows could be turned, to cut off the small oozing springs which were constantly sending their waters over its surface. These water furrows, or ditches, led into and were finished in the same manner as the ditch in the centre. This arrangement at the commencement of the ploughing, gave a dry surface during the further operations, and admitted the sideling banks to be conveniently turned down the hill in ploughing, without impeding the course of the water, and saved considerable expense of hand labor in ditching.

When ploughing, especial care was taken that the whole surface should be turned over with a good even furrow, so as entirely to cover in and smother the worthless herbage; and where it could be done without bringing up the cold sub-soil, it was turned from five to eight inches deep. To perform the operation thoroughly and make smooth work, one, and sometimes two men, with hooks or hoes, to follow the ploughman and remove roots, stumps or old logs drawn out, and arrange broken or misplaced furrow-slices, were necessary.

A plough of larger than ordinary size, and constructed expressly for this purpose, was used, with a knife attached, sharp, and strong enough to hold two yoke of oxen at a stump or root; and to this instrument, with few exceptions, green roots, not exceeding one and a half or two inches in diameter, presented no serious obstacle; and brake-bogs, commonly called 'nigger-heads,' were cut through and laid over as handsomely as one could wish,—presenting a surface of soft mould, sufficiently deep to give a good finish, and better adapted to the reception of grass seed than the same ground could have been by the extra number of ploughings and cross-ploughing, and quantum of harrowing and dragging and upsetting and rolling of sods in a three years' course, that is frequently thought necessary to bring land of this description into order.

After ploughing, the ground was rolled and harrowed fine, and sown with Clover, Herdgrass and Redtop seed, and finished by again rolling. No manure was put on, although a part of the ground would have been benefitted by its application.—Much the largest portion of it, however, was a bed of rich vegetable matter, from four or five inches to two feet deep, slightly intermixed with sand

washed in from the adjoining high ground, and decomposed, the fertility of which, would have been but little increased by the addition of barnyard manure. All that seemed necessary to insure good crops of grass on this part, was to lay the ground dry, extirpate the old occupants of the soil and expose to the light a clean surface well stocked with young plants of the cultivated grasses.

In one place of a few square rods the stratum of black mould was only about two inches deep, resting on a light bluish subsoil, of which it was thought necessary to turn up an inch or two by ploughing, in order to effectually destroy the sedge grass with which this spot was covered;—this the grass seed did not vegetate, except where it fell between the furrow-slices and had an opportunity of striking root in the black mould beneath, and the next season it presented regular rows of grass, with spaces of bare ground about a foot wide between, which have since been gradually yielding to the influence of sun and atmosphere, until the whole is covered with grass of good quality, and the crops, though light, are much more valuable than formerly. On this spot manure or compost, even, good soil could have been applied at the time of sowing the grass seed with undoubted advantage.

Estimating the labor of a man at \$1 per day, and the same price for a pair of cattle, the whole expense of the labor was about fifty dollars, or ten dollars per acre; a very large proportion of the expense was for breaking down and smoothing the rough, and, in many places, precipitous banks, which were filled with roots, altogether rendering the process slow and tedious.

In 1835, the product—without weighing—was thought to be something less than one ton per acre of good hay.

In 1836, the grass was about equal proportions the kinds sown, and lodged on some of the low ground for one or two weeks before cutting. The average product was estimated to be two tons per acre, of first quality hay, and the value of the standing was at least equal to the whole expense of the improvement.

In 1837, the crop was fair, but not as good as that of the preceding year, on account of accidental stoppages of water in some of the narrow drains which were not seasonably cleared out—not being fully aware of the mischievous tendency of stagnant water, so soon to weaken the cultivated grasses; and animate their seeds, and wake to new life the old settlers, whose repose it was important should remain unbroken and perpetual, unless by good qualities of polypod and bulrushes became better appreciated. The effects of the cause are seen the present season, in the various aquatic plants and grasses, mingled more or less with the otherwise good crop of grass,—evinced that the ground will require a second ploughing much sooner than would otherwise have been necessary. The expense of ploughing, however, when it does become expedient, will probably not exceed one quarter of the expense of the first operation.

There is, undoubtedly, within the limits of the Society, hundreds of acres (indeed, there are farms that have not more or less) of land, that continues to produce light crops of almost worthless hay, which, simply by draining and turning over (nearly all of which may be done with a suitable plough,) with a liberal allowance of grass seed, would give large crops of good hay for a series of years, with no other expense than keeping the courses clear, and harvesting. I refer to grass sloping or nearly level wet lands, where there is good depth of well decomposed vegetable matter sufficiently intermixed with sand to resist excessive moisture or drought.

The first great requisite in improving wet lands is undoubtedly draining; as none of our valuable cultivated grasses can exist in ground where water for a very considerable part of the season, stands on, or very near the surface. If this fact is in sight of, ploughing or manuring, or any other, all other measures will be of no avail.

Respectfully, your o'b't. servant,

WILLIAM CLARK, JR.

Northampton, July 30, 1838.

The Times.

AGRICULTURAL BRETHREN.—For some time we have seen much written, and heard much said about scarcity of money and hard times. Great

complaints have been made by merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, in every town and village, in this extensive country: and no doubt there has been much difficulty and cause for alarm. The currency has been and is still, much deranged. In consequence of this, our money concerns have been brought into such a state that confidence between man and man has been, in a measure, lost. On this account, a vast amount of money has been kept from circulation. On the eve of our late prosperity, many in the eagerness to become rich, took, as it were, a leap in the dark. They were not apprehensive of a change of times, and undertook many things without counting the cost. In this way, thousands have been ensnared; and from their toils have not been able to extricate themselves. Though I deprecate this change, and pray not for a recurrence, yet, in many respects, I think it will eventually be for the good of the people. The change of times has brought folks to see on what they must depend for subsistence. I hope it will have a tendency to check wild speculation and headlong extravagance. These had become very prominent, and needed a powerful restraint. The times have tried men, as severe drought tries our wells. When this happens, wells, without good bottoms, fail. So fail men in a great money pressure. These things are bad; but may they not be productive of much good in after life, and to future generations? Will it not make them more cautious and provident? I very much rejoice, brethren, that I am able to say, that no class of people have withstood the times so well as the farmers. "The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon their house; and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock." Yes, we have irrefragable evidence, that agriculture is the groundwork of living. In the many complaints made by the people, we cannot altogether exclude the farmers. We occasionally hear some exclaim, "O tempora!" It is true, they have been somewhat affected by the currency; and the seasons of late have been unpropitious; yet, as a whole, the tillers of the soil have great occasion for thanksgiving. Providence has frowned, but she has also greatly smiled. Almost every thing that the husbandman has furnished for the market has commanded an enormous price. While labor and articles of merchandise have been falling, articles of living have been rising. I very well know, that some of our brethren have met with embarrassments, but I believe it was not so much owing to the times, as other causes. But on thorough investigation, I find, that this trouble is brought about very much by conforming to a cruel and tyrannical fashion. Yes, it is a stubborn fact. Extravagant fashions are introduced, and folks, whether they be rich or poor, must follow them. Consulting ability is out of the question. As I was following my plough, the other day, my meditations were disturbed by the cracking of a whip, and rattle of a chaise. Raising my eye, I saw a young man passing in the road, in the greatest possible style. Who can that be, said I? Has Crockett come among us? Moving in such uncommon style. I had the curiosity to find him out. And, on inquiry, found him to be a man destitute of property and the materials that constitute a good character. By following the extravagant fashions of the day, he became embarrassed; and embarrassment led on to bad habits. He expended much to decorate the body, but nothing to improve the mind and heart. Here he was unwise. On this rock thousands and tens of thousands slip. To this thing, brother farmers, I wish to direct your attention. Is it not a lamentable fact, that we are too much under the domination of this *hydra fashion*? Do not these wild extremes injure and even shipwreck a vast many? We, as a body, can boast of a competence, but not of affluence. It is not in our power to do as some do, and if it were, it would not be proper to do it. Persons of real merit appear much the best in a plain, neat and simple dress. "Loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament; but is, when unadorned, adorned the most." Simplicity of living is far preferable to epicurism. A snug, decent style of moving is much more commendable than extravagance. Would it not, brethren, be well for us to retrench our expenses, in some particulars, and do more for the improvement of the mind and heart? While we are providing for ourselves and households, and improving our farms, let us not forget the cultivation of the mind. Let us not

forget the minds of our children. Laboring people may be reading people. Laboring people may be intelligent people. In this land of free schools and exalted privileges, let no one say (of common intellect) that he cannot get a good education. For every thing there is a time and season. There is a time for manual labor; a time to eat and a time to sleep; so there is a time to improve the mind. Farmers may read much every day, and digest it when about their work. There can be no reasonable excuse offered, why they should not progress daily in useful knowledge. I contend that a man may accumulate property as fast, to read some, every day, as to be all the time plodding. Likewise, that a student may labor some with his hands, without detriment to his education. This alternation, experience, (the best of teachers) has proved to have the most salutary effect. It is absolutely necessary, that both body and mind be exercised, in order to be healthy. It is a pleasant consideration, that while the manual laborer is resting his wearied limbs, he may be improving and enriching the mind. That while the student lays aside his books, to relieve the mind, he may, by manual labor, be invigorating the body. Thus, has a kind Providence ordered things for our happiness and interest. And it is astonishing, that people do not more regard her dictates. I have written some, respecting the tyranny of fashion. I am very sensible, that people do not consider, what *dupes* it makes of them. How it picks their pockets, beggars their families, sterilizes their minds and makes them perfect slaves. I hope the time will soon arrive, when we can say the times are changed, and we are changed with them.

AN AGRICULTURIST.

Westborough, Mass. Jan. 1838.] [Cultivator.

STEAM POWER.

The invention of the steam engine, and the various ways in which this philosophical and mechanical power is brought to perform the labor of men and other animals, is among the most curious and interesting subjects to which we can possibly turn our attention. Steam has already made a greater change in the pursuits of man, in the mode of travelling, and the easing of labor than any other discovery or invention in all the history of past time, and is doubtless destined to a much more extended use: indeed, it is highly probable, that the time is not far distant, when steam engines of all dimensions and powers, will be in common use to perform domestic labor. The same fire which warms the mechanic's shop, will set his saw, his plane and his auger in motion; and we have no doubt but that the present generation will witness steam engines, perhaps not much larger than cooking stoves, driving washing machines, sawing wood, and performing many of the more laborious services of domestic life.

But it was not our purpose, in this article, merely to speculate on possibilities; but rather to state a few facts as to the power of steam, and of coal expended in the generation of steam.

By a set of accurate experiments, made in 1825, at the copper mine of St. Austel, in Cornwall, it was made to appear that one bushel of coal, weighing 84 lbs. consumed in the best constructed engine, exerted a force equal to raising 125,500,000 pounds one foot high, or equal to raising 1,255,000 pounds one hundred feet high; and every pound of coal exerted a power equal to raising 667 tons one foot, or more than 6 1-2 tons one hundred feet! Each ounce of coal was found to exert a power equal to raising 42 tons one foot, or eighteen pounds to the height of a mile!

The largest Pyramid of Egypt weighs, by calculation, 12,760,000,000 pounds, and employed 100,000 men twenty years in building it; but the whole required to elevate the stones to their present situation, could be produced by the combustion of 479 tons of coal.

The Menai Bridge is about 500 feet long, a single arch suspended on chains 120 feet from the water, and weighs 4,000,000 pounds; and the whole, could be lifted from the water to its present situation, by the burning of 4 bushels of coal!

The burning of an ounce of coal being sufficient to elevate 18 pound 1 mile, it requiring but 18 pounds' draught to draw two tons on a level rail road, it follows that the combustion of an ounce of coal is sufficient to draw two tons a mile, on such a road.

From these data, without any allowance for fu-

ture improvements, it is easy to perceive that the principle is capable of endless diversification, and application to almost all the labors of life, and that whenever those improvements in manufactures are made, which shall afford small machines at a reduced price, they will become as common as turning-lathes or grindstones.

There can be no doubt that whenever a permanent power is wanted for any laborious employment, steam is vastly cheaper than it is to employ either men or horses; and the only reason why it is not even more profitable than it is, on rail roads, is, that engines of an expense and power are used, vastly beyond the labor they have to perform, and if any engines were so placed as to find employment equal to its capacity for labor, it could do that labor for half, and perhaps for a quarter, of the expense of horse power; hence the utility of extending rail-roads, and bringing on new lines of travel, as almost every road in this country is furnished with steam power equal to double the amount of labor they can find to do.—*Essex Gaz.*

MECHANICS' FAIR IN MAINE.

The only Fair by the Mechanics of New England for the present year will be held by the Maine Mechanic Association in Portland on the 24th of Sept.—six weeks only from Monday next. The time is short and the Fair of great importance to every class of Mechanics in our young State. If any inducements were necessary to secure a full attendance, we could offer a hundred, each one which we assure would enlist both the interest and energy of all our mechanics. It is our first effort to get up a public exhibition of this kind, and that in itself should be a sufficient inducement. Our State is to be put to the test, and must sustain her past reputation and win new laurels. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, through the best of their mechanical representatives, will be among us to take a peep behind the scenes and see what kind of stuff the Maine Mechanics and the Maine Mechanic Association are made of.

Specimens of art and ingenuity it is expected will be exhibited from all parts of New England, and the mechanics of Maine expect, and we doubt not will receive, aid and encouragement from their brethren in our sister States. An intelligent correspondent denominates the anticipated festival "The Mechanics' Jubilee," and thus presents the claims of the fair to public attention:

"Mechanics and Artizans before unacquainted are brought together, and the progress of the mechanic arts becomes a topic of familiar conversation. Explanations of new and curious machines are made—their operations witnessed—and the many fine articles of cotton and woolen manufacture, of cultery, mechanics' tools, implements of husbandry, jewelry, musical instruments, &c. &c. cannot fail to make it an object worthy of attention, nor of drawing crowds both from the city and vicinity to witness its rare attractions. The Ladies too will be there, "with their delicate and handy works," arranging their offerings with that taste peculiar to themselves, and enlivening the scene by their lively talk and joyous smiles. But there is one consideration which should have due weight in the minds of members; and impress upon them the importance of presenting articles for exhibition, wrought by their own hands. It is that the Fair was designed chiefly for their improvement. Let not then our more favored and consequently more advanced brethren in other places, throw us entirely in the back ground; but rather let us be stimulated to exertion, and bring forward our specimens, which if they do not excel those that may be presented by others, will nevertheless be creditable to us as mechanics, and prove to the world, that though at present in the rear of some of our brethren, yet we are on the march, and by proper application may be in due time overtake them."—*Port. Adv. of Aug. 8th.*

Briars.—If you have briars growing where your cattle feed, pour brine over them, and your cattle will, in their love for salt, destroy them.—The labor of pouring brine over the briars, will not be much greater than that of salting your cattle, while that more irksome one, of cutting up the briars, will be performed by your cattle, so that, as a matter of economy of time and money you should pursue this course to get rid of those most troublesome pests.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

LEGAL.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.

ELECTION.**WHO ARE ELECTORS?**

Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, having his residence established in this State for the term of three months next preceding election, shall be an elector for Governor, Senators and Representatives, in the town or plantation where his residence is so established; and the elections shall be by written ballot. But persons in the military, naval or marine service of the United States, or of this State, shall not be considered as having obtained such established residence by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military place, in any town or plantation; nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage in the town or plantation where such seminary is established.

All other qualified electors living in places unincorporated, who shall be assessed to the support of government by the Assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of voting for Senators, Representatives and Governor in such town; and shall be notified by the Selectmen thereof for that purpose accordingly.

The election of Governor, Senators and Representatives, shall be on the second Monday of September annually forever.—*Constitution of Maine.*

Persons who have received assistance from any town as paupers, or been disposed of in service as such by the overseers of the poor, may still vote for state officers, if otherwise qualified, provided they have not been paupers within three months next preceding the day of election.

To qualify a citizen to be an elector of State officers, he must have resided the three preceding months not only in the State, but in the town or plantation where he claims to vote.

A person who supports his family in one town, and resides to transact business in another town, can vote for State officers only in the town where his family have resided for the three months next preceding the election.

LIST OF VOTERS.

It shall be the duty of the Assessors of each town within this State, on or before the first day of August annually, to make out and deliver to the Selectmen thereof, a correct and alphabetical list of all such inhabitants of their respective towns as shall appear to them qualified by the Constitution of this State, or of the United States, respectively, to vote for Governor, Senators, Representatives in the State, or in Congress; which list it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of such town at some time within ten days then next following, to revise and correct, as to them shall appear necessary, so that the same shall, in their opinion, be a complete list of such inhabitants, within their respective towns as shall be constitutionally qualified to vote in the elections aforesaid: And the Assessors of every plantation are alike required to furnish themselves with like lists, on or before the tenth day of August annually. A copy of such list must be deposited in the office of the Clerk of said town and posted in one or more public places therein, on or before the twentieth day of August.

After said list of voters shall have been prepared, as required by the first section of the Act aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Selectmen of towns or Assessors of plantations, to alter said list by adding thereto, or striking therefrom, the name of any person, except at their sessions required to be held by the first and second sections of the Act aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of plantations, at their sessions aforesaid, to place on said list the name of any person, whom they know to be a legal voter, or who shall be proved to be such, whether he do, or do not personally appear and request the same to be done: *Provided however,* That it shall be lawful for the Selectmen of towns and the Assessors of plantations having less than five thousand inhabitants, to receive evidence of qualifications of voters, and to add their names to said list at any time during the day of election.

NOTIFYING MEETINGS.

All meetings for the choice of Governor, Senators and all other State and County officers, must be notified by posting up a notification in one or more public places in the town or plantation, seven days at least previous to said meeting. But if towns or plantations have agreed upon a mode of calling meetings for the transaction of town or plantation business, their meetings for the choice of State and County officers must be notified in the same manner.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL.**THE SEASON AND CROPS.**

The season, we believe, has not, within the memory of any man living, been surpassed for the fineness of its weather and the luxuriance of its vegetation. The sunshines and rains have come in such regular and beautiful succession; and the temperature has been so precisely what it seemed desirable that it should be that even habitual discontent has found no room for complaint; and the most fastidious imagination has not been able to say how matters should be improved. Hay is coming in abundantly; and the season has been as favorable as it ever was for securing it. Rye and wheat, and barley and oats, are looking extremely well. Potatoes promise profusion, and Indian corn, the best treasure of New England, never presented a more healthy and brilliant appearance. There is really nothing to be done; but to shake our heads with sorrow, and cry; "it is too much trouble to gather all these good things." We shall never get through harvesting and husking. And! our neighbors' crops are as good as ours. We have got too much, too much; prices must come down; prices will be low; the poor will have enough this time; and other complaints as grateful and as benevolent, of which there is always in our community *quantum sufficit.*—*N. E. Farmer.*

VEGETABLE FIELD CROPS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the fact that esculent vegetables beyond what have hitherto been cultivated, such as ruta baga and sugar beet, are entering considerably as field crops into the cultivation of our farmers. Having once begun they are sure to keep on. This will lead to a most important revolution and improvement in our husbandry. It will increase to a great extent, the power of the farmer to raise and keep live stock; it will greatly increase his manure heap, the material of agriculture, and enlarge his cultivation and the productiveness of his soil. It will lead to a much more careful and neat husbandry, which will prove in various respects a great gain. Its effects upon our dairy produce in quantity and quality will be most favorable. It is calculated by many observing farmers that three tons of sugar beets or of ruta baga are equal to one ton of the best of English hay for neat cattle. We do not pretend to give a decided opinion on this subject. But we do know that twenty tons of Sugar Beet, of Ruta Baga, of Parsneps or of Carrots can be raised upon an acre; and if in this way an amount of cattle feed equal to six tons of hay can be procured from an acre of cultivated land, what extensive advantages must the farmer derive from such husbandry.—*lb.*

Economy of Manures.

Hagerstown, April 25th, 1838.

To JESSE BUEL, Esq.—Dear Sir—* * * * * In speaking of 40 loads of manure to the acre for corn, does Agricola mean cart or wagon loads? I find a much smaller number of wagon loads of long manure from my farm yards, (so constructed as to retain all the lye, and the manure completely saturated with the lye,) a handsome dressing for corn. On the subject of manure, I will observe, that my system is, to carry out from my farm yard two crops a year. The first crop is made chiefly from straw, during the fall and winter, and carried out in March, for my corn crop. I then, immediately, commence feeding my corn stock fodder, brought in, and stacked near the farm yard, so as to be fed and littered away in my farm yard, where my cattle and horses are kept, until the middle of May, or the crop of fodder is consumed. By keeping my cattle up in this way until late in May, I

find their manure, mixed with the corn stalks, produces fermentation and decomposition by the mid-summer to great advantage on my fallow fields as a top dressing, to be harrowed in with the seed wheat. This year I shall keep my cattle, &c. in my farm yard after they have consumed the corn fodder, and feed them on clover, cut and brought into the farm yard and fed from racks. This, I think, will greatly enhance the value of the manure, expedite fermentation, and tend greatly to decompose the corn-stalks. My corn field will be great a quantity of wire or blue grass, (to get rid of which I wish you to instruct me.) The soil is turned under, deep, in the fall. In the spring, the spring crop of long manure is applied, and the ground cross ploughed, throwing the long manure is applied, and the ground cross ploughed, throwing the long manure below, and the soil turned under the last fall, a great portion of it is brought to the surface, which, by the use, then, of a heavy harrow, twice applied, is well mixed with the soil, and my land, I find, in good condition; and by the use of the Cultivator, frequently used during the summer, my crop of corn will be productive, and the land put in fine tilth for small grain. I have been surprised to find the soil turned under the preceding fall, on being brought to the surface and exposed in the spring, easily pulverized and incorporated with the soil, and so decomposed as to furnish, I would suppose, fine pabulum for the young corn.

The above remarks, hastily thrown together at a leisure moment, are intended to elicit your opinion. A short letter in reply, (or full on every subject, if you can spare the time,) will be esteemed a favor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
F. TILGHMAN.

REMARKS.—We are inclined to think that cross ploughing for corn both wastes the fertilizing matter of the soil, and encourages the growth of blue grass. We venture to suggest, that the spreading of the spring crop of long manure in the spring upon the clover ley, and then ploughing it under well once, would be a preferable course. If the soil is found to decompose in the winter months, it will do so much more readily in the spring, particularly if aided by the leaven of long manure.—Mr. T. will find his queries, in regard to preserving corn, and to what constitutes a load of manure, in a measure anticipated in other columns of this paper.—*Cultivator.*

From the New England Farmer.

LETTER FROM Dr. D. STEBBINS,
Of Northampton, Mass., to the Congressional Committee on Agriculture.

I have received a communication from the committee on agriculture, dated Washington City, January 30, 1838, for answers to several interrogatories about the culture of the mulberry and sugar-beet. The committee must be aware that the silk-business of America is but in its infancy; yet, knowledge of the subject is constantly on the increase. Improvements are made from year to year, not only in the culture of the mulberry; but in the manufacture of the article of silk. Let it not, therefore, be thought wonderful, if it should be found necessary hereafter, to abandon our present opinion, practice of culture, and machinery used in the manufacture, for a better mode and more simple machinery, and so cheap as to take place of the domestic wheel, reel and loom. If, in either respect, any improvement can be made, Yankee perseverance and ingenuity will discover it.

The committee will please accept of the aid of Edward Church, Esq., of this place, who has long resided in France; and, while there, became very much interested in the subject of sugar from the beet; I presume that he possesses as much information on that subject, or even more, than almost any person in the United States, and have engaged him to reply to the subject of beet-sugar.

On the subject, or respecting the culture of the mulberry, it would afford me great pleasure to present the committee with an infallible mode of treatment, which would be applicable to every variety of climate, and the inconstancy of the weather for several years past. But so variable have been the seasons, that the successful mode

of culture and protection of the tree during one year, has disappointed the cultivator the next year.

1. In reply to the first question: I began the examination of the mulberry business several years since: but did not commence the cultivation of the *Multicaulis* until 1833, and ever since have carefully watched the progress.

2. Respecting soil, situation, and exposure; I have found that our poor, light, dry, and even gravelly soil, is better adapted to the culture of the *Multicaulis*, than our richest lands. The location or situation, should be high, or elevated above the danger of water collecting about the roots.

On such soils, although the trees would not attain the height of trees grown on rich land, yet the foliage would be more numerous; and the chance of having the trees ripen, or form hard wood for cuttings, and sustaining our winters, would be enhanced.

3. Respecting the most valuable mulberry for cultivation; its capability to endure the cold and frost; the quantity and quality of foliage; labor of culture, and stripping. These questions will be answered with reference to this climate; and will include not only my own observation and experience, but the experience of others of my acquaintance, in whose opinion I have the utmost confidence.

I commenced with the Italian white mulberry, and have used also the black and red mulberry; each of which requires good soil; no matter how rich. I found that, although the worms would feed well on these, yet they were equally fond of the *Multicaulis*, which was selected for its large leaf, nutritious quality, and tender fibre, which the worms can eat, while the fibres or ribs of the white mulberry are so ligneous as not to be edible. Eighty pounds of *Multicaulis* foliage are considered equal to one hundred pounds of the Italian white, for feeding worms.

The tree or shrub commonly known as the *Multicaulis*, was found in a garden in Manila, cultivated as a tree of ornament; and, to distinguish this from all other mulberries, is now called the *Manilla multicaulis*, and particularly to distinguish it from another tree, more deserving of *Multicaulis*, on account of its capacity to produce more numerous stalks and branches.

Although the *Manilla multicaulis* has a very large leaf, grows rapidly, and the silk worm is fond of it; yet, in consequence of its rapid growth the stalks are often so green and tender, that, when overtaken by early frost, they are liable to be injured, before the wood has been sufficiently formed to endure cold and frost.

Nevertheless, the *Manilla multicaulis* is so valuable a tree, that experienced cultivators have told me that, if it should become necessary to take them up every autumn, protect them during winter, and re-set every spring, it would be much better than to cultivate the white mulberry; and that the culture of an acre of mulberry would require no more labor and expense than that required for an acre of Indian corn.

But there is another mulberry alluded to—the *Canton multicaulis*—so called from the place of its derivation, being the product of seed which the *Canton mission* were requested to procure, being considered the very best and most approved mulberry used by the Chinese, and is believed to be the first genuine seed ever imported into this or any other country. It was obtained under very favorable circumstances, such as have not often occurred; and the same mission have recently forwarded more seed for next spring's use.

That the *Canton multicaulis* is the true kind used by the Chinese, is made evident from a set of historical paintings from China, and from the seed growing at the foot of the stalk, different from other mulberries.

From the experience I have had, I concur in opinion with those who have cultivated the several kinds of mulberry, that the *Canton multicaulis* is deserving of the first consideration, and to be preferred to all others; not only on account of its equal capability of enduring cold and frost, but from the number, quality, and size of the leaf. Although not so large as the *Manilla* leaf, yet a leaf of the same size, is considered much heavier than the *Manilla*—some say double the weight.

I have cocoons in possession, made by worms which were fed exclusively on the foliage of the white mulberry; and another parcel fed exclusive-

ly upon the foliage of the *Canton*. The latter have a lustre and brilliancy far surpassing the former; and the difference is nearly as great as between the Merino and wool of native sheep.

It is the opinion of horticulturists and those best acquainted with the propagation of trees or plants from seeds, that trees from seed withstand the severity of climate better than trees propagated by any other mode.

Another circumstance occurred last autumn in favor of the *Canton*: I had the *Canton* and *Manilla* trees, and another kind, called the *Asiatic* seedling, growing side-by-side in my garden, each having the same exposure to an untimely and severe frost, when the *Manilla* was much injured, the *Canton* and *Asiatic* escaped unhurt; and two other kinds, called the Chinese and Smyrna, were uninjured.

These seedlings, we hope, will be a most valuable acquisition to the list of mulberries adapted to the feeding of worms, and enduring the cold and frost; nevertheless, great caution is necessary in the use of imported seed; for instance, seed grown upon the *Multicaulis* tree, will not produce a plant like the original tree; at least, it has so proved under my observation. The leaf is different in shape, and not one-fourth so large as the original; neither do the seeds produce trees which furnish a uniform leaf in shape or size. There is often deception in seed procured at foreign seed-stores; sometimes the vitality of the seed is destroyed, or otherwise injured by neglect. For these and other reasons which might be offered, purchasers of seed have been disappointed, and the mulberry cause injured; because they have expected too much, or that, by the seed of a certain name, they should obtain the genuine tree.—The peach, apple, and some other trees, from seed or stone fruit, when planted, produce a great variety; perhaps not one seed in a thousand shall produce a tree, in all respects, like the original. It is advisable to have no dependence on the seed, but to procure trees which have developed the true character.

Having mentioned the *Canton* mulberry as first on the list, yet some, who do not know the *Canton*, would have the *Manilla* stand at the head of the list of the most valuable mulberries. The *Asiatic* and *Chinese* may be the next best, on account of their capability of enduring cold and frost; the leaf of which, in shape, resembles the *Canton*, but not so large; each of which, however, on account of the numerous buds on stalks, may produce as much weight of foliage, and of as good quality, as the *Manilla multicaulis* of the same age. But should the *Manilla multicaulis* utterly fail of acclimation in this latitude, resort may be had to the *Canton*, *Asiatic*, *Chinese*, and some others which have been propagated from the seed, and give fair promise of adaptation to this climate.

In a more favored climate, the last year, these trees attained a much greater height and larger leaf, than in this place.

4. Respecting the best mode of cultivation, stripping, value, expense, and profit, of an acre of mulberry, I shall not only communicate my own experience, but that of the most skilful cultivator in this region.

In this climate, the culture, setting out mulberry roots, or cuttings, commences at the usual time of making our gardens, after the spring frosts, and when the earth has been suitably warmed by the sun—last April or beginning of May; and soon as the foliage has grown to the size of an apple-leaf, or the full size of the white mulberry leaf, (about the 15th or 20th of June,) the eggs may be brought out for hatching; and, if they can be kept back, so as to be hatched at different times, as the foliage multiplies, the cultivator will have the advantage of several crops in succession from the same lot of eggs—a much better way than to breed in-and-in, as it is called. Eggs may be preserved during winter in a cool place; freezing does not injure them; but before spring, they should be secured in glass bottles corked tight, to exclude the external air, and each bottle of eggs put into an ice-house, placed on a cake of ice; if set upon a shelf, they would hatch, even in an ice-house. Eggs thus secured, may be kept back, save much labor, time, and expense. As one class of worms are advanced, another can succeed them on the same shelves or hurdles. In this way, the same number of trees would feed double the usual quantity of worms.

In gathering the foliage, the buds must not be injured, nor the extreme ends of the limbs deprived of the leaves, leaving two or three leaves at the end untouched; commencing on one side of the field, and when once gone over, there will be a new crop of leaves ready at the place of beginning; and thus the foliage may be gathered several times from the same shrub or tree, whether the product of a root or cutting. I had roots and cuttings set out last spring, the foliage of which was gathered three or four times from the same trees, without injury; indeed the trees apparently grow better by having the leaves taken off so frequently, always leaving the buds uninjured, and the extreme ends of the branches without stripping. Instead of stripping the leaves each leaf should be taken separate; if the bud should be injured, it would be spoiled for a cutting, or even foliage.—Frequent defoliation of the mulberry does not injure it, although such treatment would spoil some other trees.

When trees are started from cuttings, it will often be found that a shoot will grow several inches before there is any root formed; in this case the support is derived from the atmosphere, instead of any assistance from the root, as is usual with other trees.

Vegetables of rapid growth are said to perspire their weight in twenty-four hours; this rapid evaporation or perspiration will account for so many cuttings failing to become trees; the leaves become discolored, wilt, and the plant is ruined.—But to avoid this, let the cuttings be watered in dry weather, and take off the leaves until roots shall be formed.

Respecting the cultivation, the earth may be stirred or the trees hoed so frequently as to prevent the weeds growing; but not after the first of August, that the trees may have opportunity to form wood; and the location must be so elevated and dry as to be out of the way of water setting near the plants.

Respecting the value of an acre set with mulberry, it depends on the price of the mulberry and number of trees set therein. If the trees are set 2 1-2 feet apart in the rows, and the rows 3 feet apart, an acre would take 5,808 trees, which at 25 cents each, would be worth \$1,452. Some prefer to have the rows 4 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in the rows; in this case it would require 5,445 trees to the acre. But provided an acre of ground shall be set with cuttings, the rows 2 feet apart, and 1 1-2 foot apart in the rows, 14,520 cuttings might be set in an acre, which at \$30 cost per 1,000 or 3 cents, would amount to \$453 60, to stock an acre. It may be understood that a purchaser wishing to stock an acre of ground, the trees and cuttings could be purchased at a less price than above stated.

Taking into consideration the number of trees the most proper for an acre, and a reasonable price for the trees, the average price of an acre of land set with mulberries, including the land, might be worth from 750 to 1,000 dollars investment.

The cultivation of an acre of mulberry would, of itself, be no more than that of an acre of corn; but, including the gathering the leaves, feeding the worms, and reeling the silk, need not exceed \$200. The profits of an acre of mulberry would depend upon the fidelity with which the worms are fed, and the quantity of raw silk made from the cocoons.

Some cultivators assert that an acre of ground set with mulberry will, the second year, produce foliage sufficient to feed 1,000,000 of worms, and that number of cocoons will make 333 1-2 lbs. of silk. I have no personal knowledge of one acre having been set apart for that purpose; but from experiments made with certain number of trees, in proportion to the acre, it has been ascertained that 100 lbs. of raw silk may be made from an acre the first year of setting out; and if the roots can be preserved without removal during the winter, a much greater quantity of foliage would be furnished, and, of course, a greater quantity of silk might be made the second and third year; so that the maximum might be 300 lbs. or more of silk to the acre. But assuming the minimum quantity, (100 lbs. from an acre,) it would yield the cultivator a greater profit than from any other product from the soil.

The last year I requested several cultivators to make thorough experiments to ascertain the certain profits of an acre. Only one, however, met

the application with the precision desired. He, by strict economy of time, labor, and expense, although he gave three dollars per week and board, to two experienced females, as teachers in gathering foliage, feeding worms, and reeling silk, found that his silk cost him only two dollars the pound, and estimates his silk worth at least six to seven dollars the pound, on account of excellency of the reeling, for which he has the liberal bounty of the state, and also a premium from the Agricultural Society. The quantity and value of silk depends on the skill and perfection of reeling.

The value of American silk far exceeds the imported raw silk, not only in lustre, but strength of fibre, and the small comparative waste in the manufacture; and is probably worth 25 per cent. over the imported article of raw silk.

The same cultivator informs me that, the last year, being a year of experiment, attended with loss of time and expense, which he can avoid another year, he feels confident that he can hereafter make raw silk at \$1 50 per pound.

5. Respecting the most valuable silk worm:—Perhaps the large gray or black one-crop worm on all accounts is equal to any other. There are several varieties of worms—one called the two-crop worm; but one good yield is worth more than two poor ones, with imperfect cocoons.

In China, where several crops are taken in succession, from hatching eggs of the preceding crop, it has been found that the quality of each succeeding crop of silk is deteriorated, and that silk grown in the elevated or northern regions of China, uniformly commands or obtains 20 per cent. more for any quantity of silk, than for silk grown in the warmer latitudes; and for the same reason that American silk is superior to that imported. It has been thought that the Chinese seldom or never export the silk grown in the cool regions, but that it is retained for the superior fabrics. Eggs, to be of good quality, must have the maturity of age. The usual time of hatching the first parcel of eggs, in this climate, is from the 15th to the 20th of June, or as soon as the mulberry leaves have a size to commence gathering. 3000 worms, (or even 2000 or 2400, if well attended,) will make cocoons sufficient for one pound of silk.

The quantity, quality, and value and market of cocoons, depend very much on the attention of feeding the worms, ventilation and cleanliness of the cocoonery; in cold seasons the worms do not make so perfect cocoons as when the weather is mild during the time of feeding.

As to a market for cocoons, the several silk factories and reeling establishments will readily purchase or reel them on hire; and that the producer should receive the benefit of good cocoons, instead of purchasing by the pound, a fair price would be given for any quantity yielding a pound of silk. The cultivator must, therefore, see the propriety of so faithfully feeding the worms as to produce hard and sound cocoons.

But the cultivator would derive the greatest profit by reeling his own cocoons, as every family might do with very little expense.

6. The legislature of Massachusetts give a generous bounty to encourage the growth of silk—about sufficient to cover all the expense of gathering the leaves, feeding the worms, and reeling the silk; so that every pound of silk raised and made in Massachusetts may be considered a clear profit to the cultivator; rent of the land, taxes, and interest of investment not included. Nevertheless, even these items may be overcome in a very short time.

The legislature of Massachusetts offer a bounty on the manufacture of beets into sugar, of three cents on the pound—probably sufficient to cover the expense of manufacture.

Finally. On the subject of mulberry and silk, although it has engrossed much of my time and attention under the most anxious solicitude for its success, and with the persuasion that it would ultimately be found the most lucrative business which the cultivator of the soil could pursue, yet, that any certain infallible rules and modes of procedure, can at this early stage of the business be pointed out as applicable to all future years, I do not believe. But there must be a starting point, and we must be guided by the best light now before us.—It is with great diffidence I enter on the subject to be laid before the committee of Congress, being aware that I may differ in sentiment, practice, and opinion from other more experienced cultivators,

and that it may be found expedient hereafter to relinquish present and adopt new measures. But when intelligence shall be received and laid before the committee from various sections of the United States, I feel confident that the committee will find matter to report favorably on the culture of silk in this country.

Respectfully yours,
DANIEL STEBBINS.

To the honorable Chairman of the
Committee on Agriculture, Washington City.

P. S.—There are in this place, two large silk factories doing a profitable business.—*Farmers' Register.*

Summary.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steam ship Great Western Capt. Hosken, from Bristol arrived off port, took pilot at ten o'clock on Saturday evening, being only 14 days and 5 hours out. We have received by her our London files to the evening of the 20th, Liverpool, to the same date, and Paris dates to the 18th ult. being 16 days later than the advices per Royal William. The Great Western has on board one hundred and thirty-four cabin passengers, and a large amount of freight.—*N. Y. Times.*

The complexion of the English money market and business affairs generally, remain as by previous advices.

The Liverpool cotton market has been less firm but holders were becoming less anxious to effect sales.

The sending of Mr. Sully over to London, to take a portrait of the British Queen, is spoken of by one of the London papers as a "graceful compliment."

The Duke de Nemours returned to Paris, from attending the Coronation, &c., on the 18th ult.

A splendid entertainment was given by the corporation of the city of London, on the 13th ult. to the distinguished foreigners representing their sovereigns at the coronation of her majesty.

Marshal Soult has been feted in great style.

It will be seen by an extract given below, that a destructive conflagration took place in Cairo which broke out on the evening of the 21st June and lasted until the morning of the 25th.

The Emperor Nicholas proclaimed to the inhabitants of Warsaw that he desired to see them at the Place, d'Ujasdorff, where he would address them. The citizens acting on the intimation, repaired thither in great numbers, but his imperial majesty made default, and without directing to them any message or explanation.

The Prussia State Gazette of the 13th announces the birth day of the Emperor Nicholas was celebrated with great éclat at Warsaw on the 18th. His Majesty completed his 42d year on that day.

There have been civil dissensions in Switzerland which, it is said, are serious and menacing in the extreme and may lead to something grave. The parties quarrelling are of Schwytz and Lucerne.

The Bombay (East India) Correspondent of the London Chronicle says that the course of events in Persia has called for an armed interference on the part of the government of that presidency. Russian intrigue is said to be at the bottom of it.

The affairs of Hanover are still in an unsettled state.

The northern Counties of England were visited with a terrific storm on the 4th ult., by which 26 lives were lost. Damage near Rochdale Yorkshire, estimated at £80,000.

The French Government is again at open war with the press. The Editor of the *Le Temps* has been convicted and punished for publishing a report of the proceedings of the peers in deliberation on the case of M. Laity, and have also directed that three opposition provincial papers be prosecuted for copying into their journals the incriminate article.

In the revenue of Ireland there was an increase of £75,000 on the quarter ending 5th April last.—

WATERVILLE COLLEGE

Commencement at this Institution was on the 8th inst. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell,

Mass.; Franklin Everett of Woburn, Mass.; Oliver C. Guptil, North Berwick; Levi B. Hathway, Brookfield, Mass.; Crosby Hinds, Clinton; Moses J. Kelley, New Sharon; Stephen H. Murrill, Salem, Mass.; Nathaniel G. Rogers, Exeter, N. H.; William A. Shepard, Waterville; Danford Thomas, Augusta; Elisha M. Thurston, Grafton, Mass.; and Frederic S. Willy, South Reading, Mass.

The degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Lorenzo B. Allen; Amariah Joy; William Lamson; William Mathews; Stephen B. Page, and James Stone, in course; also on Albert H. Poole of the class of 1834, and on Justin R. Loomis, a graduate of Brown University.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. John N. Brown, of New Hampton, N. H.

Mr. J. R. Loomis was elected Professor of Chemistry, and Natural History.—*Port. Adv.*

Mr. Editor—The Commencement at Waterville College took place this day. There has been a large concourse of people from different parts of the State and from Massachusetts.—Gov. Kent, and Cols. Otis and Patten, his aids were here.—Ex-Governor King who has always taken a deep interest in this institution, was present.—A. H. Everett was here from Massachusetts.—And last, though not least, there was a large number of ladies mostly from the valley of the Kennebec, which gave a lively and brilliant appearance to the performances and ceremonies of the day. Old Kennebec may challenge competition with any other part of New England for the beauty of its scenery and its fair sex.

The performances of the students who received degrees were very creditable to them as scholars—the oratory in many instances defective.

The salutatory in Latin was very well composed and well delivered—all the performances showed that there had been sufficient attention paid to oratory—a common default in institutions of learning. Last evening there was an address on ancient literature, and a Poem.—The address was good and contained many fine suggestions for the inquisitive scholar—it was delivered by Prof. Sears of Newton. The Poem, by the Hon. Geo. Lunt of Newburyport, was a fine performance, well written and showed a mind of strong poetical feeling, and well stored with classical literature. Both of these performances went off well. The afternoon we had an address from the Hon. A. H. Everett on the literature of the Bible. This was a fine performance—the thoughts were beautiful and elegantly touched—there were many passages uncommonly happy and brilliant. Mr. Everett is no orator—in this I was disappointed—he is formal and lacks of enthusiasm and vivacity for delivering an address like this—his recitations of poetry from Byron were not happy, or rather not so much so as I expected from him. Mr. Sprague is a far better orator for such occasions—however, we ought to be satisfied with the fine thoughts and fertile imagination of the orator.

This evening the Rev. Mr. Curtis formerly of your city delivered an address and I understand there is to be a poem.

Taking all the performances the assemblage of beauty, and the fine appearance of the country in which this institution is located, those who have resorted here at this time for pleasure & profit, will not go away disappointed. This institution occupies an important place in our State, and the Legislature ought to make it a liberal donation. The narrow policy of withholding all aid to our literary institutions ought to be abandoned as unworthy a free people; none but Goths and Vandals in feeling will ever pursue it.

Yours, &c.

Waterville, Aug. 8, 1838.] [Bangor Whig.

NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1838.

Congress having adjourned without making any additional provisions for the security or safe-keeping of the public money, it is obvious that in the present state of the laws and the Banks, an unsatisfactory responsibility devolves upon those who collect the revenues of the General Government. The difficulty in obtaining suitable depositories for it, as well as in transferring or paying it out conveniently, without the aid of that further legislation,

necessity and character of which have been fully explained in public communications from this department, imposes on all Collectors and Receivers the duty of extraordinary vigilance and care.

The President expects that exertions corresponding to the occasion will cheerfully be made by every officer, and that no effort will be spared to have the laws, as well as the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department, scrupulously enforced. Accuracy in your accounts; punctuality in returns; promptness in your deposits and payments, and entire forbearance to use any part of the public funds for private purposes, will, it is hoped, characterize the whole class of collecting officers hereafter. In the present condition of things, if any departure from such a course should unfortunately occur, it will be much regretted; and, however unpleasant the task, an exemplary and severe notice of the irregularity will become necessary, in order to secure the great public interests involved in the subject. The duty on the part of the public officers to abstain from the employment of the public money for private advantage is so apparent, that no excuse whatever for it can be deemed admissible.

Respectfully yours,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NINETEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

The St. Johns City Gazette of the 2d August brings us the melancholy intelligence that a boat on the morning of the 2d inst., having on board 25 persons, struck upon 'Hunt's Rock,' and immediately filled, and melancholy to relate, nineteen persons, including children, were drowned. The following are the names of the sufferers—all of whom resided in Portland or at York Point, viz.:—Mrs. Maniton, (wife of Mr. Samuel Maniton) and four children; Mrs. Triniman (wife of Capt. Robert Triniman,) and two daughters; Miss Maria Hale (sister to Mrs. Triniman and Mrs. Maniton); Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of the late Mr. Josiah Adams; Mrs. Osborne (widow) and son; Miss King, an aged woman—native of England, and Thomas Stevenson. Two thirds of the company, it seems, were females.—Two of the bodies only, were washed ashore. Miss King was brought to the shore alive, but immediately expired from fatigue.—*Portland Advertiser.*

THE COUNTRY never appeared better than at the present time. After a long season of drought, and after the farmers had become almost disheartened about their crops of potatoes and corn they have been visited with healthful showers, and now show signs of contentment and joy. We learn from the neighborhood of Connecticut river that there is no doubt of a profitable season. The hay is all in and is abundant. The wheat has nearly all been harvested, and other productions have been got in, or are ready to be got in, in good order and in good season. It was feared that potatoes and corn would suffer from the dry weather, but the late rains have altered the complexion of affairs very much for the better.—*Id.*

Wheat in Mass.—The Northampton Courier says that the Crops are coming in famously. More has been sown this year in Northampton, than has been sown in the whole of ten preceding years.—The same remark applies to the whole western part, and probably to the other sections of the State. One man has gathered 140 shocks (equal to a bushel each) from five acres, and another 55 shocks from two acres, Tea Wheat. Maine can do as well as this.—*Id.*

SUPPOSED PIRATES TAKEN.—A skiff built cutter, with six desperate looking fellows, each armed with a rifle and well provisioned, has been captured by the United States cutter Woodbury, off the mouth of the Mississippi. Three men, calling themselves Richard and Jonathan Wright, and George Camplin, suspected of the murder of Mr. Sharpe some time since, have been taken in Atchafalaya Bay and lodged in prison. Their capture led them that of the suspected pirates, who, however, have been, it is said, set at liberty.—*Boston Courier.*

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Show your love for your wife and your admiration of her, not in nonsensical compliments, and in picking up her hand-

kerchief, in carrying her in; not, though you have the means, in hanging trinkets and bauble upon her; not in making yourself a fool by winking at, and seeming pleased with her foibles or follies; but show them by acts of real goodness toward her; prove by unequivocal deeds the high value you set on her health and life and peace of mind, let your praise of her go to the fullest extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and sense, and such as to convince her of your sincerity. He who is the flatterer of his wife only prepares her ears for the hyperbolic stuff of others. The kindest appellation that her christian name affords is the best you can use, especially before faces. An everlasting "my dear" is but sorry compensation for a grant of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by nights, endure all sorts of hardships, if the life or health of his wife demand it. Let your deeds, and not your words, carry to her heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact, that you value her health and life and happiness beyond all other things in the world; and let this be manifest to her, particularly at those times when life is always more or less in danger.—*Cobbett.*

JUNKET,—is a term applied to a dish which every farmer's wife can readily make, and which constitutes an excellent light food for all classes during the heat of summer. It is merely milk curdled by the addition of a little rennet half an hour before dinner, seasoned to the taste. First prepare your rennet for use, by cleaning, sitting, stretching and drying the skin. When dry, cut into pieces as big as a dollar, & put them into brown sugar. When wanted for use, put one or two of the pieces into half a gill of cold water half an hour before wanted. Season the milk with sugar, nutmeg, and wine, if desired, then add the water in which the rennet has been soaked, stir the whole well, and in fifteen minutes it will be fit for use. Milk from two to four quarts.—*Wisconsin Cultivist.*

In tilling the earth some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the persons with whom they deal. And they think to practice the same artifice upon old mother Earth. You will see them on their grounds in the Spring, as sly as dogs, apparently, calculating that Earth had forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken from her the last year—perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it.—Well, they go to work. But the earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and tell the truth in the autumn. You cannot get advantage of her, as you can with human customers. Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditures and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.—*Gospel Banner.*

Some one has taken pains to publish a list of the wines sold at the Astor House, New York. The list comprises a variety of from 100 to 150 kinds, at prices from \$2 to \$9 per bottle. Some, at \$6 and \$7, purport to have been imported 30 years ago. The honor of getting *tipsey* on 9 dollar wine, 10 years old, is too great to be resisted. Boyden knows the virtue of *names*—and labels are cheap. The rich must be flattered. A well known impostor (by his medicine) queried with himself whether his article should be put at the price of 25 cents per cake, or three dollars. He finally decided for the latter price, and he judged well—for so valuable and high-priced an article must have the requisite virtue. The sale was immense, and would have secured an ample fortune, had not extravagance marched parallel with the profits.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

We perceive that our farmers within the past week, have begun topping their Corn. Are our western friends more forward than this?—*Id.*

The Postmaster General has appointed William F. Gallison, Postmaster, at South Dover, Piscataquis county. John C. Barker, Saccarappa, Cumberland co. William Bridgman, Buckfield, Oxford co.

The sick are all taking Goelick's Matchless Sana-tive, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Wm. A. Drew, Capt. Calvin Ballard of Gardiner, to Miss Elizabeth S. Smith of H.

In Portland, at the Friends' meeting House, Peter W. Morrill to Ruth Hussey.

In Cumberland, Rev. Stephen Allen, of New York State, to Miss Rachel daughter of Ephraim Sturdevant, Esq. of C.

In Hartland, Mr. George Barnes to Miss Louisa Tucker, both of H.

DIED,

In Madison, on the 31st ult. Mr. Oliver Heald, aged 80 years,—a soldier of the Revolution. [Printers in Mass. are requested, &c.]

In Portland, Miss Sarah W., daughter of Mr. Caleb Libby, aged 20.

In Alfred, 2d inst. Miss Mary Hall Farnum, aged 35 years.

In Berwick, 3d inst. Mr. Reuben Hayes, aged 60 years.

In Limerick, 15th ult. Miss Rebecca Adams, aged 22 years.

In Wales, 6th inst. Mr. Hiram Jenkins Esq. aged 28.—Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Joshua Adams, aged about 66 years.

In Camden, 8th inst. Mrs. Sarah W., wife of Charles H. Smith of Portland, and daughter of Hon. William McLellen of Warren, aged 21.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

A Semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be holden at the Masonic Hall, in Winthrop, on WEDNESDAY the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested. S. WEBB, Rec. Sec.

Winthrop, Aug. 17, 1838.

Notice to Farmers.

The subscriber having lived in the State of New York and acquainted with their method of cradling grain, has obtained a sample of their Cradles with a late improvement, and has opened a shop at Kent's Hill, Readfield, for the manufacture of the same.—These Cradles are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the New England States, being of simple and durable construction, and light and easy to work with. Those in want of the article can be supplied, and further information given, by calling on the subscriber at Kent's Hill, or at PRESCOTT & WOOD'S Hard Ware and Stove establishment, Hallowell. WM. H. WOODFORD.

July 28, 1838.

5w25

Hay---Hay.

The subscriber wishes to purchase Four Hundred Tons English Hay. A. H. HOWARD.
Hallowell, August 6, 1838.

VEGETABLE SYRUP

FOR FEMALES, en ènciente.

The most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendant on parturient women, that has ever been discovered.

When taken by Ladies two or three weeks before confinement, it relieves the mother of at least one half the pain and suffering usually experienced on those occasions.

The most delicate female, may use it without the least fear of injury to herself or offspring.

This medicine has been prepared by the proprietor for three or four years;—It has been used by many Ladies, and in no instance has it been known to fail of affording the relief for which is recommended. He now offers it under a full conviction of its utility, and is willing to submit it to the public to be approved or rejected upon its own merits.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other Gentlemen, whose Wives have used it.

Carefully prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, Me. to whom orders may be addressed.

It is also for sale by J. E. Ladd, Druggist, Augusta; A. Carter, Druggist, Portland; J. W. Bates, Norridgewock; Doct. J. A. Berry, Saco; Geo. W. Holden, Druggist, Bangor.

POETRY.

THE METEOR.

FROM "THE RELIQUARY," BY BERNARD AND LUCY BARTON.

A shepherd on the silent moor
Pursued his lone employ,
And by him watch'd, at midnight hour,
His lov'd and gentle boy.

The night was still, the sky was clear,
The moon and stars were bright;
And well the youngster lov'd to hear
Of those fair orbs of light.

When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare
Made stars and planets dim;
In transient splendor through the air
Its glory seem'd to swim.

No more could stars' or planets' spell
The stripling's eye enchant;
He only urged his sire to tell
Of this new visitant.

But, ere the shepherd found a tongue,
The meteor's gleam was gone;
And in their glory o'er them hung
The orbs of night alone.

Canst thou the simple lesson read
My artless muse hath given?
The only lights that safely lead
Are those that shine from heaven.

One far more bright than sun or star
Is lit in every soul;
To guide, if nothing earthly mar,
To heaven's eternal goal!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Mr. Goodyear, of Boston, after a long and expensive series of experiments, has discovered a process by which gum elastic, or India Rubber, is deprived of color and odor, is not acted upon by oils, diluted acids, or any of the usual solvents of that substance, does not contract or expand with the variation of temperature, and is not rendered adhesive by heat of 200 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

This preparation may be applied to silk, linen, cotton, leather cordage, or any other fabric, without being perceptible; and when it is thus applied to silks, or linens, the most beautiful articles may be made of it, which can be cleaned merely by a weak solution of vinegar, turpentine, or sulphuric acid, applied to the gum elastic surface. It can be pressed into sheets, flexible as the softest cambric, and thin as tissue paper, and in this state is very useful for maps, charts, deeds, bank-notes, or any other important purpose to which paper is applied; and such documents are perfectly indestructible by moisture, sea water, or any heat under 200°. When thus rolled into sheets, or laid upon cloth, it can be ornamented with gold or silver leaf, bronze or any coloring matter, or embossed and made into the most beautiful fabrics for table or piano cloths, shoes, dresses, book-binding, or any thing to which paper, or cloth, or leather can be applied.

For several years past, our best chemists, and Professor Silliman among them, have been endeavoring to discover a process for removing odor, color, and adhesion from gum elastic; these being the three principal objections against the ordinary India rubber cloth. Mr. Goodyear has not only gained these three points, but another still more important; for he has deprived it of expansion and contraction, and alteration in degrees of softness, by variation of temperature; the great objection against common India Rubber cloth for cordage, firemen's dresses, and shoes. The brilliancy of coloring or ornament once impressed upon it, is as durable as the fabric. The carpets made of it are beautiful, durable, and soft to the feet.

We have seen several specimens of this preparation, both pure and impressed upon cotton, brought from Boston by a scientific gentleman. On the first, which are very thin and flexible, maps are printed. The second are of various colors, and ornamented with gold and silver leaf, and bronze. Among them, an apron of pure gum elastic, printed with flowers of azure color

and metallic lustre, is a beautiful article. Mr. Goodyear has already a large contract for steam-boat beds; and we particularly recommend it to our banks, for notes made of it would not be counterfeited. Several months will elapse before he will be prepared to manufacture articles for the market. His process, of course, is secret, for obvious reasons. It is the result of assiduous labor and expensive trials; and it is remarkable that after having made the discovery, he lost it, and did not recover it again during four months. As he deserves to, he will realize an immense fortune from it, though the articles made of it will not be expensive; and when we consider its superiority over silk, linen, cotton, wool, paper, or leather, for a countless variety of uses, we may reckon Mr. Goodyear among the benefactors of mankind.

CRADLES—CRADLES.

Just received at the Agricultural Seed Store, Hallowell, a supply of those superior, light and highly finished Cradles, manufactured for the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Taking into the account the superior quality of the timber—the perfect neatness of the work—being light and easy to handle, and the peculiar adaptedness of the construction to do the work, the manufacturer thinks he hazards nothing in saying his cradles are equal to any others now in use.

Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Hallowell, July 2, 1838.

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

FOR SALE.

The valuable Farm on which the subscriber now lives, situated in Winthrop, on the County Road leading from Waterville to Portland, containing eighty-seven acres of the best of land, and suitably divided into mowing, pasture, tillage and wood; it has on it a large orchard, and the whole is well watered. The buildings are a one story house, something old, a barn 62 by 30 feet, nearly new, and suitable outbuildings. Said Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and cuts about 30 tons of English hay; and is known to be one of the best farms in town for corn and grain. The terms may be made to accommodate the purchaser, as it will be sold very low and an undisputed title given.

OTIS FOSTER, JR.

Winthrop, July 23d, 1838.

BEES—BEE HOUSES.

Beard's Patent Bee Houses, with Bees in them or without Bees. Price, with Bees in them and the Right for one farm, from twenty-five to fifty dollars apiece. The above Bee Houses contain from two to four swarms each, in two separate apartments—each apartment contains two hives and thirty-six boxes; the whole house contains seventy-two boxes and four hives—and is so constructed that you have no occasion to kill any Bees for time.

Price of empty Bee Houses, with a farm Right, fifteen dollars; Right without a house, for a farm, five dollars; Right for a good town for keeping Bees, forty dollars; those not so good, in proportion. Letters, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

EBENEZER BEARD.

New Sharon, March, 1838.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good Milch Cow for one year, for which a fair price will be given. Inquire at this office.

S. R. FELKER

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838.

Household Utensils.

Iron bound Wash Tubs. Wooden bound do. do. Keelers. Churns. Hard Pine Milk Pails. Painted do. do. Wash Boards. Chopping Trays. Glass Lanterns. Do. Lamps. Brass Kettles. Hang Fry Pans. Long Handled do. Fancy Bellows. Common do. Brass head Fancy Dogs. Grid Irons. Sad Irons. Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, For sale by R. G. LINCOLN. Also, Patent Spinning Wheels. Hallowell, June 23d, 1838.

PAUL STICKNEY

Has just received, in addition to his former stock of BOOTS & SHOES, 1000 pairs of Ladies' Kid Suppers, of various qualities, which will be sold unusually low for Cash.—Also, Walker's No. 10 thread—morocco, kid and binding skins, &c. &c. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Hallowell, June 14, 1838.

DYE STUFFS.

F. SCAMMON, No. 4, Merchants' Row, has just received a large Stock of Dye Wood and Dye Stuffs of very superior quality—among which are Logwood, Campeachy. Do. do. ground. Do. St. Domingo. Do. do. ground. Ground Camwood. Fustic. Do. Ground. Nicaragua. Redwood. Do. ground. Brazil Wood, ground. Extract Logwood. Tumeric. Red Sanders. Alum. Blue Vitriol. Aqua Fortis. Oil Vitriol. Muratic Acid. Copras. Cudbear. French Berries. Fig Blue. Grain Tin. Bengal Indigo. Manilla do. Madder. Nutgalls. Do. ground. Arnatto, &c. Hallowell, August, 1838.

WOOL—WOOL.

Cash will be paid by A. F. PALMER & Co. No. 3, Kennebec Row, for a few thousand pounds of FLEECE WOOL. June 26, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

The following Agricultural Tools may be obtained on reasonable terms at all times at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Ware House, Hallowell.

Ploughs, of all sizes, } Manufactured at
Do Side-Hill, } Worcester,
Cultivators, } by Ruggles, Nourse,
Drill Machines, or Seed } & Mason.
Sowers, }
Ploughs, of all sizes, —Flagg's Pattern, to which was awarded the premium last year, by the Kennebec Ag. Society.

Lamson's Patent Scythe Snaths. Boothby's common do. Cast Steel Hay forks. Do. do. Grain forks. Do. do. Manure forks. Do. do. Shovels. Ames' Back Strapped do. Ames' Spades. Cast Steel Hoes. Garden do. Plimton's Steel Plated do. Plimton's Common do. Steel Potato do. Farwell's Scythes. Kimball's do. Scythe Stones. Daryl's Rifles. Sickles. Grain Seives, &c. &c. Also, Woodford's Improved New York Cradles. June 12, 1838.

SHINGLE MILLS.

The subscriber offers to the public, Shingle Machines, patented by Mr. CARY of Brookfield, Mass., which he can safely say, are superior to any others built in the New-England States; and will furnish them to purchasers on short notice, jointing wheels and saws with them. All such as wish to purchase will do well to call and examine.

CHARLES HALE.

Gardiner, Me., March 1, 1838.

POWDER.

30 Casks prime Powder suitable for sporting or blasting Rocks, for sale cheap by A. B. & P. MORTON.

Hallowell, July 10, 1838.

Gault's Churns, Wilder's Rakes and Quaker Cheese Presses, Just received and for sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Warehouse.

Hallowell, July 3, 1838.